



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

bird. The other young escaped. On July 19 Mr. Gilbert caught one of these young birds alive. It lived through the day, probably dying from starvation, as enough caterpillars could not be found for it. The adult female measured 18 inches in extent and 13 inches in length. Its stomach, Mr. Gilbert says, contained the remains of caterpillars. This is, I believe, the first record of the capture of this species in Washington. — R. H. LAWRENCE, *Portland, Oregon*.

Original Description of Lewis's Woodpecker. — This is found in the 'Journal' of Patrick Gass (12 mo., Pittsburgh, 1807, p., 224); consequently four years before it was named *Picus torquatus* by Wilson (Am. Orn. III, 1811, p. 31, pl. 20, fig. 3), and seven years before Lewis and Clarke's own notice (Hist. of the Exped., 1st Am. ed., II, 1814, p. 187). Gass was the famous Irish Sergeant of the Expedition of 1804-'6; his 'Journal' notices many of the mammals and birds which we are in the habit of supposing to have been first described in the narrative of his commanding officers which did not appear till seven years after his own book. The 'Journal' went through at least four American (1807, 1810, 1811, 1812) editions, and an English one (1808). All the American editions were identical (pp. i-viii, 9-262) and may be cited by pages indifferently. Gass describes the bird thus: ". . . and woodpeckers of a different kind from any I had ever seen before. They are about the size of the common red-headed woodpecker; but are all black except the belly and neck, where the ends of the feathers are tipped with a deep red but this tipping extends to so short a distance on the feathers that at a distance the bird looks wholly black." The locality is the headwaters of Clearwater River, in the Bitter Root Mountains, Idaho; the date of entry in the Journal is June 12, 1806. — ELLIOTT COUES, *Cranberry, N. C.*

Myiarchus nuttingi in Arizona.—During a recent trip through southern Arizona, Mr. J. Alden Loring and the writer had occasion to stop at Tucson for a few days. The objective point near that place was Rillito Creek, which lies a few miles north of the town and which is, except during the rainy season, a dry wash. It was visited on June 12, 1892, through the kindness of Mr. Herbert Brown who, besides showing many other favors, devoted the entire day to driving about among the groves of mesquit and giant cactus, so we might collect what specimens we wanted. While thus occupied we flushed a Flycatcher from an old Woodpecker's hole in a giant cactus, and secured it, together with four fresh eggs.

On comparing the specimen with the type in the National Museum it proved to be *Myiarchus nuttingi*, a small southern representative of *M. cinerascens*, a species not yet recorded from the United States. Subsequently Mr. Loring took another female at Prescott, Arizona, on June 22, and in the Department of Agriculture Collection there is still another female specimen taken by Mr. Vernon Bailey, at Oracle, Arizona, June 15, 1889. It would seem, therefore, that the species is not rare in portions of Arizona. — A. K. FISHER, *Washington, D. C.*